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PROSPECTUS.

To be Published on the 1st of January.

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon application.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *5th Sept.*, 1835.

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GAZETTE OFFICE, *5th Sept.*, 1835.

By the Honorable Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K. C. B. Rear Admiral of the White and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels employed, and to be employed in the East Indies, and seas adjacent.

To Messieurs Braden and Co. of Bombay, hereby appointed commission agents at that port for furnishing supplies to the Royal Navy.

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I do hereby constitute and appoint you agents for supplying His Majesty's ships and vessels of war, calling at Bombay, with provisions, money, and other articles in the victualling, clothing and medical departments; strictly charging you to give from time to time, true and faithful accounts and vouchers of and for all transactions and property connected with or belonging to the Crown, with which you may in any way whatsoever be intrusted, according to such instructions as shall be given to you by due authority, and in witness of this your sufficient warrant, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, on board His Majesty's ship Winchester, in Trincomallie harbour, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and in the sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) T. BLADEN CAPEL,
Real Admiral & Comdr. in Chief.

By command of the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) ALEXANDER KENT,
Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th August, 1835.

No. 413 of 1835.—The following promotion is made:—

17th regiment native infantry.

Ensign J. Anderson to be lieutenant, *vice* Macan deceased.—*Date of rank*, 30th July 1835.

Senior unposted ensign Charles Frederick Sorell, to rank from the 30th July 1835, and to be posted to the 17th regiment native infantry, *vice* Anderson promoted.

No. 414 of 1835.—Captain R. O. Morison, resumed his duties as pay master of the Southern division of the army, on the 10th instant.

No. 415 of 1835.—A station order under date the 21st ultimo, by the officer commanding in Cutch, appointing 2nd lieutenant Erskine, of the artillery, to the charge of the ordnance store department at that station, on the departure of captain Yeadell, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 28th August, 1835.

No. 417 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that it is distinctly to be understood, that the selection of an officer to act in a staff situation during the absence of the incumbent constitutes no claim whatever on the part of such officer to succeed permanently to the appointment in the event of its becoming vacant.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1835.

No. 418 of 1835.—Under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the sum of rupees 80 is fixed as the maximum allowance to be granted on any occasion to any officer, European or Native, as palaqueen allowance.

No. 419 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the department of public works at the Presidency and Salsette, be placed under the controul of the inspecting engineer of the Southern division of the army, from the 1st of October next.

No. 420 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that applications for leave of absence by engineer officers acting under the orders of collectors, be made through the inspecting engineer, within whose rauge they may be respectively stationed.

No. 421 of 1835.—Captain Foster, and lieutenant Jacob, of the engineers, are appointed a committee, for the performance of duty in respect to which they will receive instructions from the chief engineer.

No. 422 of 1835.—Lieutenant Whitlie, of the artillery is appointed to perform the duty of commissary of ordnance Northern division of the army, during the illness and on the responsibility of captain Falconer.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1835.

Mr. J. Kentish, 3rd puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate, with leave of absence for eighteen months from the date of his embarkation, and eventually to Europe, on the furlough allowance.

Bombay Castle, 29th August, 1835.

Captain C. Hunter, 16th regiment native infantry, to be acting superintendent of police at Poona, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 31st August, 1835.

Mr G. Lettsom Elliot, to act as 3rd puisne judge of the courts of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, during the absence of Mr. Kentish, on leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

With reference to the notification published in the government gazette under date the 31st July last, the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr. Thomas Thornton, as provisional coroner.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Bourchier a month's leave from the 1st instant, to proceed to Poona under the provisions of the XIV. section of the absentee regulation, Mr. Warden the senior magistrate of police performing his duties of post master general, and his assistant Mr. Graham those of commissioner in the Court of requests, during Mr. Bourchier's absence.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS.
Chief Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st August, 1835.

Mr. R. Spooner, second assistant to the collector of Rutnagerree, is allowed leave of absence for twenty (20) days from the 15th proximo, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. E. H. Briggs, third assistant to the collector of Kaira, is to be deputed to Cambay, on special duty.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Secy. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If you think these lines which I've extracted from the Ceylon Government Gazette, worth a place in your Paper, pray give them one.

Your obedt. servt.
TOUCH-STONE.

BOMBAY, 3rd *September*, 1835.

STANZAS

"Composed in honor of the Memory of Lieutenants JOHN GORE, and J. L. Fitzgerald, and seven seamen who perished in the noble but fruitless attempt to save a man who fell over board from the foreyard of H. M. S. *Melville*, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir JOHN GORE, K. C. B., in a gale of wind, when about 33 leagues to the Eastward of Algoa Bay, on the 30th April 1835.

"'Twas off Algoa, one stormy eve,
The Gale blew fresh, the sea ran mountains high—
They who have witnessed can alone believe
How those mad billows strove to touch the sky—
The *Melville* proudly ploughed the foaming main,
On homeward course from Indias burning clime,
That home, alas! ne'er to be seen again
By ten brave spirits doomed in manhood's prime,
A watery and uncoffin'd grave to find,
Friends, kindred, country, all left far behind!

The sun whose daily course was nearly run,
Looked red and fiery—a dire presage—
And all did threaten that, with might begun,
The stormy winds more dreadfully would rage;—
To make things snug, was the Commander's care
"All hands reef courses" was the prompt command,
The ever ready seamen, light as air,
Quick climb the rigging, on the foot ropes stand,
Fast clinging to the yard—arms out they spread,
With sinewy limbs and never—dizzy head.

But now the dreadful cry rang through the ship—
That sound most fearful in a Sailor's ear—
Of "Man over board," and quick let slip
The life buoy floats astern an object clear;
The quarter-boats are promptly lowered down,
Their gallant crews solicitous to save,
A Brother—seamen, though of small renown,
From out the jaws of the rapacious wave;
All thoughts of their own danger cast aside,
Down the ship's lofty sides they swiftly glide.

The Flag—Lieutenant walking on the Deck
In the full pride of manhoods early dawn,
Beheld the fated seaman, like a speck,
Into the watery gulf that moment drawn;
His manly heart impatient of delay—
To fear unknown, by noblest impulse led—
He instant plunged into the foaming spray,
To snatch the victim from his watery bed;
But, what alas! in such an awful hour,
Could human aid avail, or human power?

With lusty sinews buffeting the foe,
For a short space the Noble GORE was seen,
Seeking the drowning Sailor high and low,
About the spot where he engulfed had been;
"Swim for the buoy" cried out an anxious friend,
In answer to his questions 'bout the man,
And towards it the boats their way did wend,
With all the speed that utmost efforts can;
For dearly was he loved that Noble Youth,
The very Soul of Honor, Virtue, Truth!

By force of nervous arms the boats impelled,
The floating buoy by them is reached at last
But still no sign their eager crews beheld,
Of Seaman or of GORE so lately past;
Nor Sound of human voice salutes their ear,
To let them know that those they seek still live,
In vain their wearied eyes search far and near,
Till to despair themselves at last they give,
With drooping heads back to the ship they pull,
Their hearts of grief and anguish over full!

Thy boat brave HAMMOND, with her gallant crew
By heaven favoured, safely reached the ship,
And up her sides as each man gladly flew,
A muttered prayer escaped from his pale lip;
Not so FITZGERALD, and his seamen true—
A high and hollow sea o'erwhelm'd their boat;
Breaking right into her, it downward drew
Into the yawning trough, no more to float,
Both Boat and man—then, quickly crossing o'er,
The waves exalted with a horrid roar.

The other quarter-boat was launched once more,
In that dread sea from whence escaped so late,
When the faint hope, though lost for ever GORE,
FITZGERALD might be rescued from their fate
Or some perchance of his companions bold,
Together with him in the boat upset;
But all in vain—The rest is quickly told;—
'Twas dark—the wind and sea increasing yet—
And all attempts to get to windward vain,
The Boat was sadly hoisted up again!

Some Guns were fired with a lingering hope—
That Hope so loth from human breast to fly—
If some strong swimmer with the waves could cope,
It might inform him where the ship did lie;
But though the boat capsized when within hail,
And all had thought they safe on board would get
Though some cry indistinct rose on the gale,
From out the surge, "of swamped" or "swamping" yet.
No further sound heard their sad messmates, save
The wind noise moaning o'er that ocean—grave!

Who shall attempt to paint thy grief unmatched,
Fond and proud Sire! doomed in despair to see
An only and Beloved Son thus snatched,
Almost from out thine arms, by Fate's decree?
So young, alas! So beautiful, so Brave!
On whom thine own existence seemed to hang:—
O may the hope that is beyond the grave
Enable thee to bear the bitter pang!
Inscrutable the ways of God to man—
THY WILL BE DONE is all that say he can!!!

DELTA.

Colombo, July 27th, 1835.

"THE ENGISHMAN AND THE HURKARU."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—I observe, that there is a point at issue just now of some importance, between the Englishman and the Hurkaru, which is of no small interest and moment to the community, who, according to the doctrine of the latter editor, would not by him seem to be considered the public, although they certainly, in this country, form a large and influential part of that public.

The point, I allude to, refers to the recent announcement of the Englishman to notice any questionable points, which may be the subject of discussion in general intercourse, affecting the conduct and credit of Agency Houses, and whose concerns, affecting often so large a proportion of the community, he very reasonably considers it important, that that portion should be made acquainted with, not only to guard them, if possible, from placing more of their property at hazard, but from preventing others from falling into such an abyss, as we have lately seen to engulph so many of that once renowned city of palaces.

Now really, after what has occurred around those two Editors, after the ruin, which has been inflicted on unsuspecting thousands, after the examples of those agents coolly receiving your and my remittances, when they knew their perilous situation, and after evading, on various pretexts, the payment of demands made on them, I must concur in the proposed intention of the Englishman, and in his laudable desire, to shield the community if possible, from harm—No! says the Hurkaru, they most selfishly want to get the established rates of interest for their means, and let them pay the penalty; but I object to you, Mr. Englishman, saying a word, that can guard these greedy Fellows from the ruin, which may soon overtake them! Did the Hurkaru himself ever endeavour to obtain the usual rates of interest for his superfluous means? One would imagine not, from his sneer and remarks. The Police is intended to defend your property from the robber; and is the press doing either a public or private injury in its endeavours to save you from the talons of the defaulter?

I trust the Hurkaru will retrace his steps, or find few to support his views of this point which leaves so large a proportion of the community (*not the public!*) a prey perhaps to an insidious establishment, which may be without any other means, than those of that community, of fulfilling its engagements or of carrying on its business, yet intent and busy in dragging all it can reach, into the vortex of ruin, in order to maintain an

EPHEMERAL CREDIT.

BOMBAY, 3*d Sept.*, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Walking over the heights in the neighbourhood of old Hoobly, I came upon two Burial Grounds without walls, or fences, there were six Monuments, and in one 79 graves, the other 12. I annex the inscriptions upon the Monuments; by inserting them in your paper, some of the friends of the deceased may chance to know where their relations were interred.

I am Sir, your very Obedient Servant,
VIATOR.

25*th August*, 1835.

Sacred to the Memory of George Boyd, colour Sergeant H. M. 84 Regt. and Pay Master Sergeant, Flank Battalion, who departed this life 10 Novr. 1818 Ætat. 30 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Capt, Js. Cook of H. M. 84th Regiment, who fell a victim to the cholera Morbus. Novr. 1818.

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. H. W. Hiatt Conductor of Ordnance who fell a victim to the spasmodic cholera on the 16th September 1818. Aged 26 years.

To the Memory of the Non commissioned officers and Privates of the Flank companies of H. M. 84th. 53d. 60th. and 84th. Regiments, who died at Hoobly A. D. 1818. This stone is erected by their surviving comrades of His Majesty's Flank Battalion.

Another Tomb, without any inscription.

Besides 79 graves without Monuments.

To the Memory of Mr. R. Bristow, conductor of ordnance who fell a victim to the spasmodic cholera on the 12th Sept. 1818 In the 26 year of his age most justly and deservedly Respected and Regretted by all who knew him.

Besides 12 graves without Monuments.

LETTER XVIII.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent Tenantry. Whatever be the nature of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry." HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—What freedom should be allowed to trade is a question which has long been agitated, has not even yet been brought to any satisfactory settlement; but this only refers to external commerce, for, with internal, the balance may be to the advantage of one province more than to that of another, all however forming one common state, the nation itself cannot possibly be injured. The principal objection to a free trade is that their own markets; but, when both buyers and sellers are equally the objects of our care this cannot possibly affect us. In internal trade therefore we may assume it as a fact that the greatest possible freedom should be allowed.

It is not to be supposed that such freedom necessarily implies the absence of all taxation upon saleable commodities; we may fetter the manufacture of a deleterious article, we may derive a revenue from the capricious tastes of the luxurious, but, if we intend to allow the sale of commodities at all, the sale itself should be as free as possible. There are some things of course that in large and [illegible] cities may be subject to the supervision of [illegible], but they are few in number and of so small aggregate value that the laws which prevent the disposal of them for improper uses can, have no injurious effect on trade.

The severest blow which it is possible to inflict on this species of commerce, in any country, is a code of regulations which authorize the constant interference of the subordinates of the Customs department in the affairs of merchants; how much more must it obstruct traffic in India, where insolence and corruptibility are the constant vices of the lower classes of native public servants. When a tax, even an oppressive one is equally levied on all, the body may suffer, but individuals will not at least feel partial oppression; where however bribery exists, the honest man will never be able to compete with the rogue.

To prevent as much as possible the evils, which the temptations held out to inferiors in the employ of Revenue officers too often occasion, it has been usual with wise financiers to consider simplicity in taxation of the utmost importance. From a complicated scheme no good can be expected; the people are harrassed with multifarious exactions, and the Government, from the necessity it lies under of trusting too much to low persons, is defrauded; a system of corruption is established and the public is pandered to gorge the most worthless dependants on its bounty. As long as great and immoderate profits continue, the merchant will not perhaps be driven from his task by the insolence and extortion of officials; but as soon as trade languishes, he will withdraw and suffer it altogether to expire.

In India, you will perhaps say, vexatious taxation is sanctioned by long and indeed immemorial usage, and the traders here are accustomed to it, and consequently cannot be greatly annoyed by it; but, until any one will be so bold as to hold up Indian Rule as a model of good government, and the parent of happiness and of wealth, I shall not think the argument very forcible. I am sure we cannot look around us without regretting that this country should have been misgoverned so long. Instead of bolstering up an old system, which has from its own intrinsic rottenness, as much as from other causes, fallen to the ground, we should rather feel an anxiety to see the principles which have been approved in our own country made some use of in the management of this; and instead of constantly recurring to the measures of the ancient legislators of Hindoostan, (well suited probably to the age in which they lived,) we should remember that nearly every other nation is, since their times entirely altered, and that, if this be intended to be more than a nonentity on earth, a corresponding improvement is necessary here. We need not sprout the flowers which

delight or the trees which from old association are respected ; but the weeds of ages may be lawfully sacrificed, and with them, the brambles which obstruct the path of the rising generation, without affording either shade are protection to that which is advancing to the tomb.

One of the greatest misfortunes of India is that it has been too much governed by no other principle, (if indeed principle it may be called,) than that of mere temporary expedience. Acting thus will probably enable a person to overcome the difficulty which at the moment most torments him, but it will certainly beget more ; similar conduct will then again be pursued, till at last, the actor finds himself inextricably entangled in the web which he himself has woven, when bewildered and fatigued he resigns the post which he is no longer able to fill. The fact is that what is done merely because at the moment it seems expedient, generally proves, in the end, the most inexpedient thing that could have happened. The trust expedience is a firm and temperate course of conduct which is steadily guided by sound and fixed principle, and not led astray by each fancy of the moment, which may perhaps be brilliant, but like the brilliancy of the ignies fatuus leads only to destruction. The expedience which dictates tortuosity and vacillation in politics will prove, in the long run, about as productive as that, which dictates the sacrifice of honour in a man, or of virtue in a female.

I have said that the greatest possible freedom should be given to Internal Trade, that is that we should permit our provinces freely to interchange their products and to allow the superfluity of one part of our territories to relieve the wants of another. Thus all would be more valuable ; abundance would not cause waste, and scarcity would be relieved before it becamefamine. To establish on a solid basis a freedom so advantageous, I shall offer some observations, the object of which is as much to increase the riches of the Government, as to add to the happiness and wealth of the people. The Revenue we all know is necessary to the state, and cannot possibly be dispensed with ; but, if an equal sum may be raised by a good system of taxation as is exacted by a bad one, that better system should surely be adopted, because it not only would give relief in the mode of collection, but will also have incalculable eventual effect on all classes of the community. It is seldom that a political measure whether for good or evil stops at the point prescribed ; one act of injustice will beget the thirst of thousands for revenge a few acts of clemency to individuals will often redeem in the public estimation, a character blackened by the oppression of a whole nation.

The first thing that must be done, if trade is to be fostered, is to abolish entirely all farms of different branches of revenue, and also every thing in the shape of transit duties in the interior. I have, in a former letter on the subject of farming the revenue, stated the disadvantages to all parties, and indeed the injustice of using that mode of collection ; I shall not therefore say more on that point here. With regard to transit duties levied in the interior, I believe they are now generally allowed to be a nuisance to the trader, a promoter of bribery, peculation, and tyranny, and of infinitely more harm to the country at large than their produce can ever compensate for. As far therefore as they concern our own internal trade, they should be for ever annihilated. The merchant should have a free passage throughout the whole of our territories with native wares, the products of our own provinces ; and if he must pay a tax for the introduction of foreign articles, let him at least be called on only at the frontiers, and let his payment be well defined, simple, and single.

The only exceptions which should be made to this short and plain rule are two. The first is a payment of a toll, which might be exacted where bridges have been erected or roads improved. This toll however should not be established to raise a surplus revenue, but merely to repay the outlay occasioned by the improvement : it would then be so trifling, that, taken together with the occasion of it, it would benefit instead of injuring commerce. The second exception is the payment of a small tax upon the introduction into cities of articles of consumption, in order to defray the expense of markets and other police arrangements. This like the last could not be objected to by the trader, as he would benefit most by those arrangements the cost of which he contributed to pay. It is only where imposition is practised that people complain, where a small public good is effected only as an excuse for levying an exorbitantly disproportioned return.

What I have said above relates solely to the assistance which trade must receive from the abolition of all revenue farms, and the removal from the interior of the country, all peons appointed to levy taxes on merchandize. These people are the greatest pests the country can possibly be afflicted with ; and one of my principal reasons for wishing to see all Government land disposed of is that the whole body may be dispensed with. We, who witness their respectful and submissive conduct to us on all occasions, are sometimes apt to suppose that they are a most inoffensive body ; but in the exact ratio in which a man, especially a native cringes to his superiors, will he tyranize over his inferiors. I never saw a man particularly obsequious to his European masters, who was not a thorough bully to those placed under him.

Unless we choose wilfully to shut our eyes to the fact, we must be well aware that exaction must form at least as much of the business of these people's lives as protection. Their pay is so small, that it is quite impossible to expect honesty, to be very prevalent among them. I do not mean the honesty which prevents a man from robbing his master, I mean the honesty which makes a public servant spurn the half extorted gift, which he is bound by the terms of his engagment to refuse. But is such honesty to be found among the ranks of those of whom I am speaking. Has no one ever heard that in spite of our boasted laws, there is in most cities an established rate, fixed among the police, at which the captor of a midnight wanderer must be bribed for release ? Has no one ever heard that natives, unconnected with our countrymen are stopped occasionally in their passage through our dominions, and made to present their homage and their coin to rascals, who only get invested with the badge of authority to abuse it ?

The fact is, that natives are generally so ignorant of the limits of each functionary's power, that his appearance excites in their breasts an undefinable dread, and they will do much to avert his displeasure Europeans are generally too sensible, and too honourable, to amuse themselves with terrifying those, whom they have been taught to look upon with kindness, and whom it is their duty to inspire with confidence, but the native character is very different, and the lower classes of native officials pick up all the worst vices of their superiors, without bringing with them any of the virtues which tend to redeem them. The heads of offices cannot possibly know a hundredth part of the delinquencies committed by those in their employ, and, as they are not blessed with ubiquity, no blame is imputable to them ; but still the evil exists, and as it is nearly impossible to cure it, the best way is to extirpate it. This, by placing the collectors of customs only on the frontiers and at seaports, would in a great measur be effected, and the utter abandonment of the system of farming any part of the taxes would complete the work, as much as is at the present day practicable. Merchants and travellers would then be free from molestation, and trade, when no longer pestered with vexatious interruptions and imposts, would in all human probability flourish.

I am Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

FOUNDLING.

CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

(Continued.)

Of the British infantry it is almost impossible to speak in terms of sufficient praise. Young battalions, composed of soldiers who had never seen a shot fired were reduced to the strength of companies, without ever yielding a single step. On many points the men were forced to close in over the mangled bodies of their comrades, and to fight on ground wet with the blood of the slain : officers, hurt to death, refused to leave the field ; and mere boys were seen returning with shouts to the ranks, after having carried wounded officers or comrades to the rear. The small number of troops who actually supported the brunt of this terrible battle is almost incredible. Yet, terrible as the battle certainly was, and trying as it was from its duration, there was, at no time or place, any fighting that in point of severity, equalled the fighting of some of the sterner combats of the Peninsular war. There was nothing equal to Albuera, or to the storming of the Spanish fortresses, and to other actions that could be named.

Of the measure adopted towards the end of the day, of forming the infantry four deep, we have disapproved. It was diminishing their force by one half, as the two front ranks only can use their arms. For reserves and supports the number thus taken away was far too great ; and they were, besides, placed in the very worst situation for this purpose. Liable to suffer without being able to act ; sure to be entangled in any confusion that might happen in the front ranks ; and unable to aid, except by filling up the casualities in their own immediate front. This formation was paying [illegible] or tribute to the ill-deserved fame of French columns ; for no shock or contact takes place, or can take place, with modern infantry arms.

The negligent manner in which so many orders are said to have been delivered during this three days war, is a subject deserving of great attention. It shows how necessary it is to have a number of active, able, and intelligent staff-officers always at hand. And how are staff-officers appointed in the British army ?

Even during this short and decisive campaign, Fortune, more than once, proved herself willing to smile upon her "spoilt and favoured child." But Napoleon knew not how to avail himself of her favours ; and Fortune, like the rest of her sex, is never scorned with impunity. He first, by her aid, gained several hours' march on the Allies ; then the order directing Bülow to proceed to Ligny went wrong. During the battle of the 16th, Count d' Erlon's corps arrived by mere chance, as we have seen, on the most important point, and was marching directly down upon the rear of the Prussian army. Napoleon knew not how to profit by so wonderful a piece of good fortune. The goddess frowned, and the corps vanished. The heavy rain that fell from the evening of the 17th till the morning of the 18th delayed, for many hours, the arrival of the Prussian army. This chance was also lost to the French ; for Napoleon remained inactive during the entire morning. French writers very gravely tell us, that this delay was necessary, because the arms of the troops were wet. Were those of the British in better condition ? We wonder none of Napoleon's historians thought of burnishing up the old French tale of Cressy, which would have us believe, that the rain had injured the bow-strings of the French, and left those of the English in perfect good order. The two battles have many points of resemblance between each other ; only, that the unerring shafts and well-wielded bills of our skilful ancestors told more quickly and effectually than the ill-aimed muskets of the unskilful moderns. Why the sons should, in this respect, have degenerated from the sires, is a question that posterity will ask with more than astonishment.

Except in the errors of the enemy, it cannot be said that the Allies derived any very direct aid from fortune ; unless, indeed, we count as great good fortune that, in an army in which promotion is granted as in the British army, such men as Vivian, Ponsonby, Halkett, Colborne, Clinton, MacDonnell, Ramsay, R. A. and others, happened to be placed on the very points where such men were wanted.

We cannot conclude this very imperfect attempt at a strategical examination of the campaign of Waterloo, without acknowledging the obligation we owe to the able statements of Sir Hussay Vivian, Major Gawler, Captain Kincaid, and Captain Pringle of the Royal Engineers. All these statements possess very high merit, and if we particularly specify the first and last ; it is, perhaps, because the Writers had, from their situation, greater advantages for observation than fell to the share of the other two.

We have, in these papers, spoken of the abilities of the French commanders in terms very much at variance with the opinion generally entertained on the subject. We shall probably be told that we are illiberal and prejudiced ; and that we diminish the merit of the conquerors by undervaluing the conquered. To these accusations we answer, that we are writing neither panegyrics, nor yet orations for liberal declaimers ; but simply what we believe to be the truth. And, as to the British Army, their fame and character rank far too high to derive any additional lustre from a false and exaggerated estimate of the adversaries whom they conquered. We may, no doubt, be mistaken in our estimate of the talents of Napoleon and his Marshals ; and it will be for those who differ from us to prove, if so inclined, the errors of our statement, and the fallacy of our reasoning. But mere appeals to a rapid rise in times of revolution, and to victories gained with French armies, are easily met. Truth will, no doubt, have a hard battle to fight against long-received opinions, fostered by affected liberality, and constantly repeated by the thousands, who want the talents or shun the trouble of weighing evidence and analyzing events ; but it's light will break through the darkness at last.

Note. To give the reader a clear idea of the conduct of the troops, it may be as well to mention the numbers that actually bore the brunt of the action. This heavy task devolved on the 1st, 3d, and 5th divisions of infantry, consisting of fifteen British battalions, six battalions of the King's German Legion, and five Hanoverian battalions of Kilmansegge's brigade. Of the British battalions, the four under Sir Colin Halkett—30th, 33d, 69th and 73d were, from the first, very weak, and had besides suffered severely at Quatre-Bras. Colonel Ompteda's six battalions of the German Legion were also weak : none of the regiments of the Legion had been recruited after the peace of 1814 ; all the old men had been discharged ; and four of the six battalions here mentioned had been engaged at Quatre Bras ; we may safely assert, therefore, that there was not one of the ten battalions under Halkett and Ompteda, which mustered more than 400 men under arms, on the morning of the battle ; several had not even 300, and at the close of the day, some had not a hundred rank and file left : two battalions had little more than a guard round their colours. The seven battalions of the 5th division—1st, 28th, 32d, 42d, 79th, 92d, and 95th, were stronger, but were far from being complete corps. They had borne the brunt of the action on the 16th, and had sustained a heavy loss, so that they certainly could not average more than 500 each on the 18th, the 92d, had not 300 effective. The four battalions of Guards, forming the 1st division, were the strongest in the army : but they had also suffered at Quatre Bras ; so that if we average them at 700 each, we shall certainly be rather above than below the mark. This would give a total of 10,300 British infantry ; who, besides the Hanoverian brigade mentioned, were aided by three Nassau battalions, that fought near the Guards, and by four battalions of Brunswick troops that, in the evening, came to the support of the 3d division. All these were young troops ; and it was one of Kilmansegge's battalions that gave way in the afternoon, and was rallied by the Duke of Wellington in person. The Belgians, who were posted along with the 5th division, fled, as shown, at the first onset ; and those, who supported the centre, never came into action. Best's Hanoverian brigade was also in support. As belonging to these troops may be counted 120 pieces of artillery ; and the whole were aided by thirty six squadrons of British cavalry. Yet this small force, of which the 10,000 British infantry formed the nerve and nucleus, sustained, on level ground and in open day, the fiercest onsets of an army, that had so often vanquished a hundred thousand enemies in battle. What might not have been achieved with such soldiers, had their tactics and training done justice to their high qualities ?

Immediately in our Front to the left of this road, (which runs at right angles through both positions, and separates the right of the French and the left of the British from their respective armies) stands Picton's division, having the 1st battalion of the Rifles and two Belgian brigades in first line. He is supported by Sir John Lambert's brigade, posted close to Mont St. Jean ; and in the hollow, a little farther to the left stands Ponsonby's brigade of heavy cavalry. The two next brigades of light cavalry on the Wavre road, —the nearest under General Vandeleur, and the other under Sir Hussey Vivian,—form the extreme left. That wing is therefore, till the arrival of the Prussians, completely *en l'air*.

On the right of the Charleroi road rests the left of the 5th division, under Sir Charles Alten. The household brigade of cavalry, under Lord Edward Somerset, together with some Belgian troops, are in second line. On the right of the 3d division stands the first under General Cook ; it is composed exclusively of British Guards, all in first line, as best befits their fame and station. They are supported by a body of Nassau troops ; and the light cavalry we behold in the rear are the brigades of Dornberg and Ashrenschild. To the right of General Cook's division, the position takes a sweep to the front, and then, very abruptly falls back to the right, thus deviating, in the first bend, some twenty or thirty degrees to the front and in the second, some five and forty degrees to the rear, from the original direction of the line. The extreme right, composed of Dutch troops under General Chasse rest on Braine-la-Leud. The 2d British division, under Sir Henry Clinton, and Colonel Mitchell's brigades of the 4th division, occupy the space between Cook's and Chasse's divisions. In the rear of these troops, are Sir Colquhoun Grant's brigade of cavalry, two squadrons of Brunswick lancers, together with the Brunswick infantry in second line.

The old fashioned country house, with it's gardens, offices, and orchards, situated in the hollow in front of where Cook and Clinton's divisions meet, is the so-called Chateau of Hougoumont. It is occupied by one battalion of Nassau, one battalion of Brunswick troops, and by the light companies of the Guards, under Colonel Macdonell of Glengarry, of the Coldstream regiment : they have been doing their best to put the place in a defensible posture. The little farm-house, with its barn, stable, and two small gardens, adjoining the Charleroi road, in front of Picton's right and Alten's left, and nearly halfway across the valley, is La Haye Sainte, occupied by the 2d light battalion of the King's German Legion. They have also been using every exertion to fortify their post. The hamlets in front of the extreme left are La Haye and Papellots ; they are now held by some Belgian troops, under the young Prince of Weimar, but are too distant to afford any shelter to the position.

Behind us is the forest of Soignies. It is traversed by the broad Brussels road, equal to three ordinary roads, as well as by the Braine-la-Leud road ; and being besides perfectly free from underwood, and everywhere passable for men and horses, it not only affords us a good second position along the verges of the wood, should we be forced to fall back from the first, but in case of necessity, it secures our retreat more perfectly than anything besides regular fortresses could effect. The ignorance, or falsehood of those who have asserted the contrary is too glaring to deserve a single word of serious refutation. On the high ground, immediately in our front, adjoining also the Charleroi road, is the public house called La Belle Alliance, near which Napoleon takes his stand during the greater part of the battle.

(To be Continued.)

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th Regt., from England.
Cadet Forbes, Lufy. from Ditto.
Lieut. C. Munro, 16th Regt., from Panwell.
Ensign Robert Graves. 23rd Reg., from Sattarah.
Ensign A. Jukes 17th Regt., from Poonah.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. John Skirrow, Engineers, to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 4th—Arab Ship Harriet, Adjee Farraz Nacoodah from Judda 12th July, and Mocha 16th August.

Passengers—124 Natives.

DEPARTURES,—None.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Elphintone.....	Under sailing orders	Persian Gulf.....	Muscat....
Euphrates.....	6th Septr...	London...	Cape of Good Hope.
Parsee.....	Ditto.....	Greenock.	
Duke of Roxburgh	Next week.	London...	St. Helena.
Allerton.....	4th or 5 inst.	Calcutta..	No where..
Wm. Ritchie.....	In all Septr.	London...	Ditto.....
H. H. the Imaum's 74 gun ship Liverpool.....	1st Oct.....	Portsmouth.	Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Euphrates, Duke of Roxburgh, and Parsee.
Do. Bengal,—Francis Warden, and Allerton.
Do. Greenock,—Brig Welcome.
Do. Malay Coast,—Futtay Rahimoo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Brig Tuetis, and Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Ship Benares.
Do. Do. Sloop of War Elphinstone.
Do. Do. Clive.

FREE TRADERS.—Allerton, Euphraters, Duke of Roxburgh, Elora, Parsee, Wm. Rodgers, Barque Hector, Brig Welcome, William the Fourth, William Ritchie, and Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassarathshaw, Futtay Rahimoo, Barque Mecca, Hydrosee, John Adam, Futtay Rahimoo, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Brig Two Brothers, and Nasser.

French.—Mexicain.

American.—Elizabeth.

Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130½	130
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, a 1st class,.....	108½	108¾
320, a 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108½	108¾
1041 a 1049, 3rd class.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ at	109¾
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¾	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	108¾	108½
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	105¾	104½
Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2 |	2 | 1d.
Canton Bills.....		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	221
Sovereign's each.....	10½	10¼

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Sept. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 5th Saturday.....	9 40	10 6
" 6th Sunday.....	10 23	10 41
" 7th Monday.....	10 56	11 17
" 8th Tuesday.....	11 40	11 56

To Correspondents.

"Veritas" not thoroughly intelligible.
To Gunesh Chutoortee we have answered below.
A. B. is received and merits attention.
S. H. has our best thanks, his favour in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1835.

THE only arrival from sea, since our last, is the Ship *Harriet*, in charge of a Nacodah, from Judda the 12th July, and Mocha 16th August last.

Passengers.—124 Natives.

BY this arrival we have received from London a Summary of Intelligence up to 1st June, and *The Malta Govt. Gazette* of the 10th, from which we have taken what appeared to us interesting. The form in which we have given entire, though it commences with matters already known, as it preserves the chain of events unbroken.

THROUGH the attention of a friend, we learn the H. C. Schr. "Shannon" arrived at Mocha on the 6th August, and that the Tigris was to proceed from that port on the 9th for Cosseir, to bring down the Europe packet to the former place ; where, it was arranged, that the *Shannon* should remain, till the packet arrived, and then proceed to Bombay. We may therefore reasonably expect, that the June despatches will not meet with the vexatious delays, that so often tantalise the hopes of those among us, who keep alive their interest in the affairs of that home of our fathers.

LONDON,—JUNE 1st, 1835.

From our Correspondent.

Another monthly interval has recurred and I resume my correspondence. I shall on the present occasion, have much to compress into a single sheet of paper.

At the commencement of last month, the public were considerably amused by a misunderstanding between Lord Alvanley, Mr. d'Israeli, and the O'Connells. This curious affair arose out of the following circumstances. On Lord Melbourne's return to office, some questions of rather an extraordinary nature were put to that nobleman by Lord Alvanley. On the following day in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell referred to the conversation which had taken place between Lords Alvanley and Melbourne, and though the conduct of the former Noble Lord might well have justified some degree of severity, yet Mr. O'Connell in stigmatizing him as a "bloated buffoon" was universally allowed to have overstept the bounds of parliamentary decorum. The consequence of this intemperate language was that Lord Alvanley sent a challenge to Mr. O'Connell, though the latter has on several similar occasions declared his resolution never to fight a duel. According to the details of this affair published in the newspapers, Mr. O'Connell declares that the letter did not reach him in the regular course of post, and that Lord Alvanley or receiving no answer, published his letter and obtained the signature of several members of Brookes's for a requisition to take into consideration the conduct of O'Connell. This proceeding drew forth a letter from Mr. Morgan O'Connell, containing strong animadversions on the conduct of Lord Alvanley for endeavouring to procure his father's expulsion from the club. A meeting between his Lordship and Morgan O'Connell was the consequence, but fortunately the affair terminated without any serious result. Two new personages now entered the list and their appearance threw an air of ridicule on this complicated duelling scene.

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Mr. d'Israeli, (the son of the author of the "Curiosities of literature" had started in opposition to Mr. Labouchere at Taunton. It may be mentioned that Mr. d'Israeli, though formerly distinguished as a Radical, has now for reasons best known to himself, turned an ultra Tory. Having no chance of gaining his election, he thought proper to vent his disappointment by pouring forth a volley of abuse on Mr. O'Connell, the catholics, and the newly restored whig government. Mr. O'Connell in one of his speeches alluded to him and handled him with his usual severity. On hearing of the duel between Mr. Morgan O'Counell and Lord Alvanley D'Israeli immediately addressed a letter to the former, in which he stated that as he had constituted himself his fathers champion, he expected he would render him satisfaction. Mr. M. O'Connell denied the reasonableness of his application, and d'Israeli replied to him in a letter, betraying the most furious vindictiveness of feeling. In this letter, he said. I shall take every opportunity of holding your father's name up to public contempt, and I fervently pray that you or some of his blood may attempt to avenge the unextinguishable hatred with which I shall pursue his existence. Mr O'Connell took no notice of his vindictive tirade, and Mr. D'Israeli having thus given vent to some portion of his unextinguishable hatred has remained silent.

Parliament re-assembled on the 12th of May. Lord John Russell was not present in consequence of having lost his election in Devonshire, but he soon took his seat for Stroud, for which he was returned without opposition. Colonel Fox, who previously represented that borough, vacated his seat by accepting the Chiltern hundreds. Business then commenced. My limited space of course affords me the opportunity of noticing only the more important points. In the House of Lords on Friday 15th, a discussion arose respecting the manner in which Lord Mulgrave had made his public entry into Dublin. It was alleged by Lord Wicklow that the whole procession had been arranged under the influence of O'Connell and that the banners employed on the occasion were of a seditious nature; these assertions were refuted by Lord Melbourne who declared his conviction of the perfect legality of the inscriptions on the banners. Lord Roden and others reverted to the subject, on subsequent days, but without producing any result.

On Monday the 18th, in the House of Commons, a new writ was moved for the borough of Stafford, Mr. Gooderick having accepted the Chiltern hundreds for the purpose of contesting for South Staffordshire with Col. Anson. The vacancy for that district of the county was created by the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Littleton, who takes his seat in the House of Lords under the title of Lord Hatherton. The borough of Stafford is notorious for its rottenness, and Mr. Divett took the opportunity of moving the writ he suspended. His motion was agreed to. I may have mensioned that Mr. Goodericke succeeded in gaining a majority of 183 on the poll. Every exertion was made by the Tories, who spared neither money nor intimidation. The gaining of an election is now an object of vital importance to them, not merely for the sake of stregenthing their numbers in the House of Commons; but because it affords them a pretext for labouring to delude the Court into the belief of a re-action in their favor, the Stafford election, however, so far from contributing to substantiate any such hope, has given rise to great dissatisfaction throughout the district, and has been the cause of serious disturbances. On the evening of the termination of the election, a crowd assembled before the Swan-inn, in Wolverhampton, which was the quarters of Mr. Goodericke's committee. The people expressed their feelings in the language usually employed on such occasions, but showed no disposition to resort to acts of violence until some provocation was given them. Stones were then thrown at the windows of the Inn, and it is alleged that in this proceeding some boys were the offending parties. That the Tory Magistrates were eagerly on the watch for some excuse of this kind, there can be little doubt from the fact that without any apparent reason, a large Military force had been applied for and collected in the neighbourhood. No sooner were the panes of glass broken in the windows of the inn than the Military were called out, and a reverend Gentleman, who presented himself in the balcony read the riotact. The soldiers who received orders to clear the streets, evinced an unusual degree of alacrity in obeying this order, a circumstance which has been accounted for by some investigations that have already taken place and from which it appears that the zeal of the military was stimulated by liberal dozes of spirits and water: a little addition to the expences of the election, which the Carlton Club will no doubt very cheerfully defray. Some sabre wounds were inflicted by the military on the people. This naturally excited great irritation, and some stones were in return thrown at the soldiers. The populace retreated into a Church yard, into which Cavalry could not easily pursue them on account of the contracted entrance. The people who were protected by a wall pelted the soldiers, several of whom were hurt and one horse was killed by a fall. On this the military fired and three or four persons were wounded. None were killed, though one young man, whose leg has been amputated is not expected to recover. The greatest sensation has been excited by this business in every yart of the country, and it is to be brought immediately under the notice of Parliament. There is also some probability that the return of Mr. Goodrickes will be set aside, in consequence of the discovery of some circumstanees tending to invalidate his election.

The second reading of Mr. Poulters sabbath bill, was moved on the 20th. It was warmly opposed but an arrangement was made by which it was suffered to pass through the committee; further opposition being deferred until the third reading when it will in all probability be thrown out. Mr. Miles proposed a ludicrous clause to prevent travelling by the great Western Rail Road on Sunday. This absurd proposition, was, as it could not fail to be, opposed by an overwhelming majority.

Lord John Russell gave notice on Friday 22d, that he should this evening (Monday June 1st) move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of corporations in England and Wales. This important business is however likely to be postponed, for it is discovered that Mr. Cayley has a motion on the currency fixed for the night, and he refuses to give the precedence to Lord John Russell. It is not however impossible that the corporation business may come on at a late hour to night. The measures of reform, to be proposed by Lord John Russell will, it said be very extensive. There will be a separate bill for the city of London.

The case of Mr. Childs of Bungay, a quaker who has been imprisoned by the ecclesiastical court, for refusing to pay poor Rates, gave rise to a very interesting discussion in the House of Commons on Monday last. The illegality of the proceedings of the court was admitted at all hands. The debate on this subject acquired additional importance from the circumstance of its affording an opportunity for the disclosure of the Ministerial plan as to the business of the Session. It was stated by Lord John Russell that in addition to the measure for corporation reform, ministers intended speedily to bring forward a bill on Irish Tithes, into which would be incorporated the resolution of the House, relative to Irish tithes. Lord John observed that the Government had for some time past been often involved in difficulties by having this question, pressed upon them. He would not therefore pledge the government to make efforts for pressing any other measures than those two at present, as he did not think that the remaining portion of the session would afford time for making such efforts effectually. Sir Robert Peel eargerly caught at this observation, and began to lament the injury the Dissenters would sustain by the postponement of their Marriage bill. This, he pretended was the most urgent of all questions, and alleged that he and his party could not be justly accused of standing in the way of useful reforms, since they had been willing to pass this measure, and the present ministers laid it aside. A reply from Mr. Spring Rice overthrew the Honorable Baronet's argument, and completely exposed the hypocrisy of his pretended sympathy for the interests of the Dissenters. He showed that the procrastination of measures and the disappointment which the Dissenters in common with others must experience, were caused solely by the intrusion of the Tories into office in November last, and thus creating the loss of a great portion of the reform, leaving the present Government without due time to carry its measures. The first points on which Ministers were prepared to meet their adversaries were the Corporation and Irish Tithe bills, and they would not be diverted from those objects by the very disinterested advice given by the Hon'ble Baronet. On Wednesday, Parliament was adjourned to this day.

Within the last fortnight the ingrossing topic of interest and conversation in the fashionable circles of London, has been the elopement of the wealthy heiress Miss Grant, the daughter of Sir Colquhoun Grant with Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The gentleman who has no fortune, is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and grandson of the celebrated author of the "School for Scandal," the Rivals, &c. The elopement took place whilst Sir Colquhoun Grant was engaged in canvassing to prevent the return of Captain Byng, for Poole. The lovers were it is said, assisted in their elopement by the three sisters of Mr. Sheridan, viz: (the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton, popular writer) and Lady Seymour, and Mrs. Blackwood. Sir C. Grant, who disapproved of his daughter's attachment to Mr. Sheridan, has been plunged into the most afflicting distress by the event. On his return to town he sent his friend Sir Robert McFarlane to Lord Seymour (from whose house the elopement took place) to obtain intelligence of his daughter. Lady Seymour it appears refused to give the required information. Upon this Sir C. Grant challenged Lord Seymour. A meeting took place. The parties fired without effect. Sir C. Grant insisted that they should load again. The second, however interfered and declared that Lord Seymour had given the required satisfaction. It is alleged that Sir C. Grant intends to prosecute all the parties concerned for a conspiracy.

The Elections have in some instances proved unfavourable to Ministers. The only one which proved unsuccessful in consequence of members vacating their seats, on their accession to office, was that of Lord J. Russell.

At a late Tory dinner Sir Robert Peel urged the Conservatives to meet the Liberals on the Reform act, and by registration and returns of members to obtain a predominance in the House of Commons. This roused the friends of reform, and a few days ago a meeting was held at which Mr. Coke of Norfolk presided. At this meeting a reform association was formed, which will doubtless have a powerful effect.

Though I have left but little space for the notice of Foreign affairs, yet I must not omit to mention that the great trial (or as the French style it *'le monstre proces*) of the persons engaged in the disturbances of 1834 is the engrossing subject of interest in the French capital. It would be very difficult to predict the probable result, but persons well acquainted with the state of France are of opinion that it will shake the throne of Louis Philipp.

Spain still continues in a disturbed state. The Queen's cause has of late sustained some disadvantages, though not to the extent represented by some of the accounts. It is said that the Spanish Government has claimed the intervention of the powers who signed the quadrupartite treaty, and that the French cabinet is divided on the question of intervention.

MALTA GOV'T. GAZ.—JUNE 10.

By advices received from His Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, dated the 29th ultimo, we are enabled to announce that the plague is considerably diminished both at that place and at Cairo. At Alexandria the mortality, by plague, did not exceed two or three a day, while at Cairo, on the 23 d, it had reduced itself to 158 daily. There is very reason to believe that the disease had reached its crisis, and that it will shortly cease entirely, so that by the end of June it is hoped that the whole community may be in free communication.

Letters from Tripoli, dated the 1st instant, confirm our former accounts of the arrival there of a Turkish squadron, consisting of one line of battle ship, and five large frigates, besides some smaller vessels and transports with troops on board. An entire change in the government of the Regency has been the consequence.

It seems that Sidi Ali Caramauli was led to believe that this force was sent to his assistance; and he was allowed to pay a visit to the commander in chief, Mustapha, under the salutes and honors due to a Bashaw. In the meantime troops to the number of 4000, with a portion of artillerymen, were landed, and took possession of the batteries with the most friendly demonstrations. Sidi Ali was then invited on board the Commander in Chief's ship a second time, under the pretence of escorting him on shore; but after he had embarked a letter was produced, acquainting him that he was no longer Bashaw of Tripoli, and that he must return to Constatinople as a prisoner, to give an account of his proceedings. The new Bashaw, Mustapha, who pretended all the time to be paying high state compliments to Sidi Ali, landed at this moment with his suite, under a salute of 200 guns fired by his own troops, and took quiet possession of the throne of Tripoli.

This transfer of power was very successfully managed, and not a single life has been sacrificed. The friends of Sidi-Ali were so mystified, that they thought their master had been left on board the ship of war by mistake. Upon going off however, to elucidate the matter, they soon learned the real truth from the Ex-Bashaw himself, who, putting his head out of one of the stern-windows, declared his unfortunate situation, and that he was lost, unless a rising could be immediately effected in his favor.

The gates of Tripoli were promptly thrown open by Mustapha Bashaw, and the people of the Mescia, who had been so long shut out from the seat of government, flocked into the town in crowds. Sidi-Ali being thus disposed of, his opponent outside the town, Emhammed, took flight to the mountainous country with some of his adherents.

We have subsequently received the following official document, addressed to the Representatives of the Christian Powers resident in Tripoli.

"ESSEIT MUSTAPHA NEDGIE, by the Grace of God Pasha, Lieutenant General of the Regular Troops, Visir of the Sublime Ottoman Porte by whom he is sent charged with extraordinary powers.

L.S.)

"We hereby notify our arrival here, invested with the commands of the Sublime Porte, to put an end to the disorders which have so long afflicted this country, and to govern it and all its dependencies as long as it may so please our August Sovereign and Master the Sultan Mahmoud.

"You will therefore address yourselves to us on all occasions, and be persuaded that we shall on our part be always disposed to concur in maintaining those relations of friendship, which happily subsist between the Sublime Porte and the Christian Powers.

"Given at our Castle, the 2nd of June, 1835."

The *Sofia Elena*, after remaining five days under water, has been raised, and her cargo is nearly all landed in our lazaret for depuration. Every precaution is used to preserve the people employed in this operation from danger, and it is believed that no risk is incurred by them. In all other respects, as the ship has been, from the hour of her arrival, within the precincts of the lazaret, well watched and doubly guarded, there is no reason to fear that the public health will be compromised. The man whom we reported on the 27th ultimo, to be in a dangerous state, has since recovered; the remaining six of the crew are also quite well.

The Ionian Government Schooner *Petrel*, which sailed from Malta for Corfu on the 21st ultimo, was struck by lightning on the next night at 12 o'clock. A plank several feet long was torn from her weather side, only a foot above the water; and she must have gone down had not the wind remained steady, which providentially enabled her to keep on the same tack until she reached Messina, where she was repaired. Four of the crew were struck down by the lightning, but afterwards recovered, suffering only some slight injuries.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

Further particulars of the difficulties and disappointments under which Col. Chesney and his companions have labored, ever since their first landing, have just reached us from Syria, dated the 23rd of May. But while we deem it necessary to relate all we know of this interesting expedition, our hearty wishes for its success are in some degree sustained by private letters from Alexandria, (whither Col. Chesney had sent the *George Canning*) dated the 29th; which state that His Highness the Pasha of Egypt had at length issued a firman, for which the *George Canning* was waiting, granting every assistance that the expedition might require in furtherance of its object. Although this intelligence rests upon no official grounds, it is so natural a proceeding on the part of Mehemet Ali after the friendly feeling he has all along manifested to the enterprize itself, and the cordiality which has ever existed between him and the British Government, that it is to be hoped the expedition is at this moment relieved from the obstacles it has met with. It is only therefore to keep up the thread of the narrative that we give the following short account of Col. Chesney's further operations.

On the 23 d of May the expedition was still encamped at Amelia Depot near the mouth of the Orontes. After all had been prepared, and several convoys had been sent off for the Euphrates, the mules and camels were stopped on their way by the authorities of the country in eight or nine different instances. Appearances indeed would induce a belief that a systematic opposition to the passage of the *matériel* across the country had been organized, particularly as Ibrahim Pasha was himself present on one occasion when the mules were sent back by the orders of the Governor of Antioch.

Finding such numerous and determined obstacles opposed to his progress in this quarter, Col. Chesney despatched some of his officers to Orfa and Diarbekr to procure camels from beyond the Pasha's territory for the transport of the stores; and the interval was employed in putting together the small steamer (the *Tigris*) which was launched in fifteen days. She appears to answer extremely well, drawing less than twelve inches water with part of the machinery on board; and it was expected that in the course of a few days more she would be employed in carrying the stores of the expedition up the Orontes. By the time this was completed the camels will most probably have arrived; and the steamer *Tigris* will then be again taken to pieces, and divided into eight sections which will be conveyed on sledges to the River Euphrates there to be employed agreeably to the original plan of the expedition.

Notwithstanding these early impediments, the officers and men of the expedition were not at all discouraged; they were in good health, and united in one common effort for the success of their undertaking, under the direction of their persevering commander; and we trust that this interesting and peaceful party is still destined to work great result, and contribute to the eventual civilization of Arabia.

GREECE.

By the arrival of H. M. Steamer *Alban*, from the Piræus, Lieut. Comm. T. C. Hill, we have received a detail of the ceremonies that were observed on the 1st of June instant, the day on which Otho King of Greece attained his majority, and assumed in his own person the reins of government. There was no coronation, but the crown and regalia, which were made in Paris, had just been received,

Early in the morning the firing of cannon, the sounds of military music, and the movement of the troops to their respective stations, announced to the people of the new capital the importance of the day. About 10 o'clock His Majesty seated on the throne in his palace, and surrounded by the Secretaries of State and other public functionaries, received the members of the Regency, having at their head the Count d'Armansperg, who in an appropriate address resigned into the hands of His Majesty the high powers with which they had been vested; and as soon as the King had retired to his private apartments, a proclamation announcing to the people of Greece the assumption of the supreme power by His Majesty, was published in Athens, and dispatched by special messengers to all the provinces of the Kingdom.

His Majesty afterwards, attended by the Members of the late Regency, and preceded by the officers in his own service and that of his Court, repaired to the church of St Irene through streets lined with troops, where a *Te Deum* was sung. The diplomatic body, and the Admirals and Commanders of the ships of war of

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the Foreign Powers then at anchor at the Pyræus and at Slamis were present at this ceremony. His Majesty afterwards held a *levée* at his palace, and received the congratulations of a numerous assemblage of the authorities of the kingdom and other high personages, foreign as well as native. The evening was closed with a general illumination, and the greatest enthusiasm seemed to prevail generally among the Greek people.

Besides the British squadron under the command of Sir Josias Rowley, there were present in the neighboring waters of Salamis and the Peryus, the French Admiral Lalande in the *Ville de Paris* with the frigate *Artémise*, two brigs and a cutter,—Count Dandolo in an Austrian frigate, with a corvette and two brigs,—and two Russian corvettes and a brig. All these ships and vessels fired royal salutes during the ceremony, and were dressed out with colors in the utmost gaity. King Otho had visited the respective Naval Commanders of the European squadrons in the English steamer *Medea*. His Hellenic Majesty was accompanied by Captain Sir Edward Lyons, who is lately arrived in Greece as an Envoy Extraordinary from His Britannic Majesty to congratulate him on his majority. The young King was extremely gratified at the majestic presence and beautiful apperance of the six English ships of the line, the *Caledonia*, the *Canopus*, the *Thunderer*, the *Revenge*, the *Edinburgh*, and the *Malabar*, with two of the finest frigates in our service, the *Portland* and the *Vernon*; the former of which, we understand, has been placed for the present, by Sir Josias Rowley, at the disposal of His Majesty.

The following is a translation of His Majesty's Proclamation.

"OTHO BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF GREECE, TO THE GREEKS.

"Greeks!

"When I was called to the throne of Greece, by the confidence of the Mediating Powers, and by your own choice, I abandoned my relations and my country,—I abandoned everything that was most dear to me; and induced by the desire of fulfilling my duty, I hastened amongst you, to dedicate to your service my faculties, my cares, and my undivided attachment: but you have returned me affection. I recommended unanimity to you and you obeyed me; anarchy has been overpowered; the criminal attempts of a few have been destroyed, without leaving a trace behind them; tranquility and good order are every where observable throughout our fine country; your families and property enjoy a security which for a long time they have not known.

"Under the protection of the throne the cultivation of your lands has increased, and your houses have arisen from their ruins; society is bound together by stronger tribunals have been established, and several institutions created; the foundations for much that is good has been laid, and many evils have been remedied. For all this you are indebted to the protection of Divine Providence which watches over you, to the Three Great Powers who have continued to you their protection and assistance, and to the generous and noble feeling with which you have received the measures of the Government.

"Greeks!—Notwithstanding all these benefits which the Most High has showered down upon your country, the evils of the past that remain to be repaired are innumerable. Notwithstanding the considerable progress the nation has made, a great many improvements, great industry, great patience under privations, and great assiduity are necessary, before the traces of the manifold misfortunes by which the fine countries of Greece have been desolated for so many centuries can be effaced.

"Greeks! I am acquainted with your sufferings, your wants, and your wishes. I am aware of your unheard of sacrifices for your country, your magnanimity, the heroic valor with which you have fought, the glory of your ancestors and your own. I know that you are capable of extending this glory, and that you are justly entitled to a more splendid and happy destiny.

"Greeks!—I am firmly fixed amongst you; my attention will be unceasingly directed towards you, to your well-being, to your prosperity. No labour, no difficulties, will ever weary me. My existence will be solely amongst you and for you. In taking upon myself to-day the management of the government in its fullest extent, I repeat my promise always to protect the sacred religion of my subjects, and to support firmly their holy church, to administer justice to all; to observe faithfully the laws; to preserve, with the help of God, against every violation, your liberties, your rights, and your independence; and to have always in view, throughout my reign, your happiness and glory.

"I will preserve with unshaken firmness good order and public tranquillity; for without these no prosperity can exist.

"My royal clemency shall be extended to those unfortunate persons who are at present deprived of their liberty. But the severity of the laws will fall upon all who shall venture hereafter to disturb the peace of the country; this is indispensably necessary to the security of the state.

"Avoid contention and hatred, O Greeks! Avoid offending the laws. Above all avoid dissensions. Be indissolubly united.

"I will take proper care that the laws be amended and completed. I will defend property to the utmost of my power, and protect legitimate liberty, consolidating it by the gradual introduction of laws adapted to the circumstances of the country, and the just wishes of the nation.

"I will prove on all occasions my profound respect for the Eastern Church; and in this particular, with regard to my descendants, I shall observe especial care and will provide for the throne of Greece,

"All my attention shall be fixed upon the progress of the schools, and I will anxiously endeavour to bring them to protection. I will give due encouragement to the arts and sciences in order that they may find in Greece their ancient country and splendor.

"My desire and solicitude will be to improve the happiness of the nation, by promoting its industry and commerce, and by applying remedies to the defects of the government. I will particularly occupy myself with the amelioration of the finances of the state, and my exertions to equalize the expenses with the revenues will be indefatigable.

"I will not lose sight of the sacrifices and services of those who have rendered them to their country; but any provision in this respect must be limited to our present means.

"Greeks!—My confidence in your affection, and my attachment to you are great; and in your confidence I feel the highest gratification.

"The burthen of government you must be persuaded is arduous, do not therefore, O Greeks, give way to unreasonable hopes and expectations. Gradually and by degrees you will arive at the summit of your wishes and desires,—desires and wishes that are mine also.

"It is with confidence that I enter upon the duties which the Almighty has imposed upon me. By his assistance and your co-operation I will fulfil them, your glory and your prosperity are my sole object: their attainment will be my highest recompense.

"Given at Athens, 20th May (1st June) 1835.

(Signed) "OTHO."

11th May.

A deputation from the nine parishes of Westminster waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday to urge the Right Hon. Gentlemen to take off the Window Tax, Mr. A. Beckett, Mr. Walker, and others of the deputation having laid the severe nature of the tax with all its disadvantages before him at some length, the Minister replied to the following effect.

The case has been very fairly stated, but the position in which the country stands just now prevents me from saying anything further than that I will give the case my best consideration. It will be in the recollection of all the gentlemen present that Sir R. Peel has stated, that the surplus in the revenue this year would only be £250,000. Now, as Lord Althorp during the years he filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, practised economy to the greatest possible extent, I cannot with so small a surplus do anything towards the reduction of taxes. It is as much my inclination as it is my duty to pursue the same course in this respect as the Noble Lord. If there were a large surplus, it would be but fair to reduce those taxes which press most severely on the lower and middling classes, to as great extent as is compatible with the safety of the institutions of the country. If you look at the large debt which we have contracted, and of which we have so much reason to complain, it will be found that the great body of those who are the public creditors are not the noble or aristocratic classes, but such persons as yourselves, even those who are your own friends and acquaintances. It is therefore as much the interest of the middling and lower classes as it is of the higher that faith should be kept with the public creditor; and while I have the honour to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, I will always take care never to do any thing for the sake of popularity, or from any other consideration, incompatible with the safety of the institutions of the country. You would in the highest degree disapprove of the conduct of any man who in private life should be guilty of a breach of faith, and I am sure you would be ashamed of your Chancellor of the Exchequer if I did any thing inconsistent with public integrity. I do not see, as I have already said, what I can do towards the reduction of taxes with so limited a surplus as £250,000: especially I do not see how I could take off such a tax as this, which yields a revenue of £1,200, 000. I do not defend the principle of the window tax. It is bad, as all taxes are; they are necessary evils, which is the best description that can be given of them; but I wish to convince you that it was not for the purpose of favouring the rich that the present scale of the window tax was fixed. I will give the subject the best consideration in my power; and while saying this, let me add that I have felt it my duty to give you as much information on the subject, and to speak to you as frankly, as if I had been addressing the House of Commons. (*Chronicle.*)

Within the last week large and tumultuous assemblages of agricultural labourers, armed with bludgeons, have been perambulating the neighbourhood of Feversham, Sittingbourn, Doddington, etc. forcing the peaceable labourers to quit their work, menacing the civil authorities, extorting money, and committing violent assaults on persons who refused to comply with their unlawful demands. These misguided men have been set against the new Poor Laws by insidious writers, and they demand weekly payments in money according to the old system, instead of entering the work-house. On Thursday last two Bow street officers, assisted by a detachment of military from Chatham, succeeded in capturing about twenty of the rioters, all of whom were committed to jail.—(*Kentish Gazette.*)

THE subject of the "STANZAS" of DELTA, and the feeling which pervades them, will more than apologise for their poetical mediocrity, and our insertion of them; inscribed, as they are, to the memory of two officers so well known and esteemed by many of our readers.

OUR Friends and correspondents absolutely overwhelm us with anonymous communications, some of them on matters of grave import. Has it never occurred to them that information, bearing on the public conduct of any functionary, requires something more than the assertion of "nobody knows who," to guard an Editor against the endless impositions and perplexities, into which the indiscriminate insertion of such communications would inevitably lead? If they have not adverted to this circumstance, let us beg they will now do so in company with us, and we will endeavour to make the "why as plain as way to Parish Church." Let us take the case of "PUBLIC SERVICE's" letter in our No. of the 26th ult. It pointed out an abuse of patronage which appeared to call for investigation. Had any party called upon us for information, we had sufficient confidence in its source, to justify to ourselves the admission of the case; and should not have been placed in the equivocal position of having given publicity to representations of which we knew not, nor cared for the credibility. In a case now before us, "GUNESH CHUTOORTEE" the writer must be aware, that his communication conveys, by implication, charges which if true, would prove one of the highest provincial functionaries under this Govt., or his Assistants, unworthy and unfit to be entrusted with the administration of public affairs. Let "Gunesh" imagine his letter printed, and then, the situation in which we should be placed. It must not be forgotten that the authorities here who have been long wont to be treated with deference and consideration by the Press, have not yet acquired the habit of seeing, with patience and good temper, their measures canvassed by the public. Indeed such a thing as a public can hardly be said to have had any existence here, till within a very few years past, if it may, strictly speaking, be said even now to exist. The *Services* have, literally speaking, been the privileged classes; to whom no approach was permitted, no remoustrance tolerated, from people without the pale. However things are rapidly undergoing a change. Many of our best functionaries are advocates for discussion, and encourage it by giving publicity to subjects of general interest; though we are still sadly behind our Eastern neighbours. The Government might have demanded, and justly too, our authority for giving publicity to such imputations against its servants, for we cannot conceive that itself or its officers are to be the sport of every passion that might be imagined to give birth to anonymous accusations. We say not this in unbelief; indeed we have no reason to doubt the truth of his letter; but that he may form an idea of our situation in such circumstances. Though the power which so long held the press in terror has virtually ceased, and we should not fear the withdrawal of our license, or the transmission of our person beyond the seas; we are by no means ambitious of the distinction, which such an exhibition of our wisdom, and love of justice, would confer.

We are not aware that the relation between Correspondent and Editor has ever been defined with sufficient clearness, but though as is most probable, it may have been, we shall not, under the circumstances above alluded to, be unpardoned, if we occupy the attention of our readers for another minute or two, by giving our view of the case and laying down the principle by which we shall be guided during our short "possession of place." It will be granted, we presume, that an Editor has a right to judge of the truth and probability of every thing sent to him for publication—that his paper may not be the vehicle of slander and the instrument of malice; and it is obviously unsafe to trust to *probability* in cases of any degree of seriousness: he has, we conceive therefore a right to expect *authority* for such statements as he inserts. Now we would here wish to be clearly understood, that it is as *authority* only, as a *voucher* for *truth* and *authenticity alone*, that we claim the concession of this principle, for no earthly power should extort from us the name of a correspondent whose contribution we had accepted: from the moment of insertion we hold ourselves *solely* responsible, for the publication. On the other hand we hold our Friends responsible *to us* for the truth of their information; and it is only for our own satisfaction that we require to be entrusted with the real name: not for the purpose of casting on them any share of the responsibility. With this understanding we cordially invite our correspondents to continue their favours; we shall endeavour to do justice to their labours, and pledge ourselves to perfect secrecy whether we adopt, or decline inserting them.

Calcutta.

A committee of Survey proceeded down lately to examine the condition of the Light-house on Point Palmyras, as fears were entertaind for the safety of the building. They have reported we learn, that the building is safe for another year though it is gradually being washed away. When it fails it is probable that the materials will be collected and another Light house erected with them on False Point to the southward of the Station which we believe all the nautical men consulted recommended as preferable for the purpose of the navigator, as the coast there can be borrowed on with safety to 4 fathoms or nearer according to draft, and the lead is a safe guide, the soundings being regular. The reason why their advice was not attended to, was, we believe, that the Engineers reported unfavorably on the soil near the point; but the Light house might be a mile or more in land if necessary were the shore can be so nearly approached; so that we hope if the Light house is rebuilt, a station near False Point will be the spot fixed on.

We intended to have been present at the Meeting of the sub-Committee of the Fever Hospital but were prevented from fulfilling that intention, and therefore copy the following brief report of the proceedings from the *Englishman*:—

"There was a meeting of the Sub committee of the Fever Hospital at the Town Hall yesterday, at which the Lord Bishop, Sir Edward Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant and several other friends of the institution attended. Mr. C. Smith, the chairman, read a report of the state of the subscription, which exhibited an increase since the last meeting of about Rs. 6,000 subscribed in Calcutta. Rs 7,000 from the Rajah of Burdwan, and Rs 500 from the Nawab of Moorshedabad, making the whole amount subscribed Rs 27,862. Some little misunderstanding appears to exist amongst the great body of the natives with regard to utility of the proposed institution, but the committee were of opinion that this would be removed by the publication of the appalling statement of Dr. Jackson and Dr. Martin which set forth the frightful fact that hundreds are daily refused admission to the Native Hospital owing to the limited accommodations of that institution. A brief statement was ordered to be circulated amongst the wealthy natives, and it is to be hoped with the fact before them, that this institution will afford ample protection for the religious opinions of those who are craving for its benifits, it will not be crushed in its bud by their equivocations and parsimony."

We very much fear that it is not because the wealthy natives do not understand the nature of the proposed institution: but, because, they are not sufficiently alive to the sufferings of their poorer country men. Of this, they may rest assured, however, that while they are indifferent to objects of this nature, it will be in vain for them to hope for that political advancement to which some of them aspire. The government in conferring appointments or distinctions, will look to those indications of an interest in the welfare of the country which are among the best claims to such distinction. It is perfectly disgraceful to the native community in which there is so much wealth, that such a sum as a lakh of rupees cannot be raised for such an object as the Fever Hospital, while ten times the amount is squandered away in the course of a few months perhaps by some three or four rich natives on the tinsel splendor of nautches or ostentatious and worse than useless indiscriminate charity at a *Shraadh*.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Another establishment, we hear, has been doomed by the Court of Directors. Letters received yesterday mention that it has been at last determined to break up the College at Haileybury. For many years, indeed from its very commencement, very opposite opinions have been entertained as to the advantages of that institution, or rather whether the heavy charge it entailed was productive of adequate benefits, compared with the means of instruction elsewhere open. The exclusiveness of the Indian patronage recommended an exclusive Seminary for the young men, while the object was not to select the worthiest and most talented, but to make the most of the talents of those whom the Directors were pleased to nominate. The College may have been more costly than necessary, and perhaps it may not have done quite so much as was expected from it (if it failed in that, it failed by over-exertion, by undertaking too much)—these were defects of arrangement, not errors of principle: they have not been charged upon Addiscombe. But now that a Civil Appointment for India is no longer a vested interest in the youth who enters the College, provided only he deport himself with decency and study enough to pass examination within a term prescribed; but the Appointments are to be given to a proportion only of the candidates who qualify for them, an exclusive institution has not the same recommendation; while on the other hand the objection of expense is necessarily increased—as to the parents, by the uncertainly whether a young man on whom it is incurred will be a successful candidate, and as to the Company, by the implied necessity of making room and providing teachers for a larger number of students than the number of appointments to be conferred upon them. Indeed the College system, as an exclusive one, had already been broken through for some years past, and no one has ever yet discovered that the Indian Service has suffered by the invasion of its previleges.—*Calcutta Courier, Aug. 18.*

We quote from the *Friend of India*, a paper which apply and zealously maintains its claims to the designation an article on Military Magistrates which we commend to general attention. We entirely concur in the views of our Serampore contemporary and approve of the act of the Bombay Government: we wish indeed that the principle could be carried further and that our Daregahs could be superseded by native commissioned or non-commissioned officers, acting under an European Military Magistrate. We believe that a change of that kind would soon work a wonderful improvement in the whole system of police and render it a blessing instead of a curse as it now often is to the people. The plan adopted by the Bombay government supplies the deficiency of number in the Magistrates, it will be seen without increase of expense. The *Friend of India* suggests that the system should be extended to the other Presidencies. Most assuredly it ought: but the remark suggests to us a reflection on the absurdity of the evil of patchwork legislation which is now going on. We have a Legislative Council empowered to make laws for all India, then why continue this system of partial and separate legislation at the different Presidencies. Why not all changes of the system emanate from the Supreme Council of India.

MILITARY MAGISTRATES.

Among the laws enacted on the 3d of August by the Legislative Council of India, there is one which we briefly noticed, when the draft was originally proposed. We allude to the Act which empowers the Governor of Bombay to appoint any Military officer to the post of Magistrate. This appears to us so important a change in the system of administration, and one which, if carried into full effect, is calculated to produce such beneficial results, that we shall not hesitate to go into a fuller examination of the subject.

The Government of India in the Civil, Criminal and Revenue departments has been exclusively administered, during the last century, by a body of Gentlemen, usually called the Civil Service, who expect, after ten or twelve years of service, to enjoy an income varying from two to four thousand Rupees a month. This monopoly of office, combined with the high salaries which grow out of it, constitutes one of the most serious objections to the system of the Indian Government; because it prevents the employment of as great a number of European functionaries as the country requires. We most cheerfully admit that the Civil Service comprises a large proportion of men of high talent, integrity, zeal and benevolence, who have made the rule of Britain a solid blessing to India. It is to the constitution of this service, as the sole means by which the government of India is carried on, that the objection lies. The means are totally inadequate to the end. The pun-